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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
Jordan Times يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Today's Weather

Table with weather forecast for Amman, Aqaba, Deserts, and Jordan Valley, including overnight and daytime low and high temperatures.

Page 6, Number 1683 AMMAN, MONDAY JUNE 15, 1981 - SHABAN 13, 1401 Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Arabs will not capitulate, King warns

RBID, June 14 (Petra) - His Majesty King Hussein has declared that the June 7 Israeli strike against an Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad will only enhance Arab determination to continue the process for construction in every spot in the Arab Homeland.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses Yarmouk graduates Sunday. (Staff photo by Yusef Al 'Allan)

Addressing Yarmouk University's second class of graduates commencement exercises, King Hussein also said the sophisticated weapons given to Israel by the United States have placed the Arab countries within reach of Israeli aggression. The King warned, "Israel and supporters should know well that the Arab Nation will not be intimidated, will not acquiesce or capitulate to Israel's terrorism."

Arab self-strength, when genuinely built, should be capable of protecting the Arab Nation and its future, he said. King Hussein added that although Zionist aggression against the Arab Nation has been going on since the early part of this century, Israel's treacherous aggression on fraternal Iraq this time is unprecedented in international relations.

Time for us to choose our friends, Hussein tells Yarmouk graduates

one of the vital installations which reflects Iraq's determination and that of the Arabs to catch up with 20th century civilisation," the King said.

The King noted that a nuclear reactor in a country that had signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty had been destroyed by an entity that refuses to impose on all Arab countries treaties of capitulation, not treaties of peace.

"It was this entity which introduced nuclear weapons to the area to threaten the whole Arab Nation and force capitulation on it," the King said.

King Hussein also said that Israel and its supporters are planning a new aggression in the region, particularly against Jordan and Palestine, by "drawing in water from the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea to cool off new nuclear reactors which they will establish in the area."

The King added that Israel and its backers are acting as if the Arab Nation should be denied the right to catch up with advanced countries while using Israel as a big stick brandished at the Arab Nation. Such a policy is meant to enable advanced states to continue to exploit the Arabs and loot their resources and to prevent the Arabs from using these resources to build their self-strength and advance themselves until the day when the oil runs out.

Habib, Saud discuss 'upstaged' missile crisis

IRUT, June 14 (A.P.) - U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib and Saudi Arabia's foreign minister today in a revival of American mediation efforts to cool off the Israeli-Syrian missile crisis. Habib flew to Jeddah yesterday after spending five days in Amman, where his mission was shadowed by the political war over Israel's June 7 air raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor complex.

the Middle East problem. Saudi denial Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, today denied press reports claiming its U.S.-supplied AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control Systems) planes had assisted the Israeli bombers on their way to bomb Iraq's nuclear reactor.

Some Arab newspapers and Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi have questioned the failure of the AWACS planes operating in Saudi Arabia to detect the Israeli jets as they flew over northern Saudi Arabia on their way to and from their target near Baghdad.

Begin makes direct pitch to U.S. public

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, June 14 (R) - Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has issued a direct appeal to the American people seeking support for the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear plant a week ago, government sources said today.

He explains that if the Iraqis had dropped atomic bombs on us, 600,000 Israelis would have been killed," the spokesman said.

The spokesman disclosed that Mr. Begin sent a personal message to U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger whom last week he held responsible for the American decision to suspend delivery to Israel of four F-16 jet fighters.

"Look at pictures of your children and grandchildren and then perhaps you will understand the sensitivity of our people to the fate of the next generation," Mr. Begin said.

Sinai force talks put off

CAIRO, June 14 (R) - Talk between Egypt, the U.S., and Israel on the formation of a multinational peacekeeping force in Sinai have been postponed to June 22, an Egyptian foreign ministry spokesman said today.

The cabinet issued a statement today saying the opposition Labour Party had helped "evil-doers" by criticising the raid.

Labour Party leaders have suggested that the raid was ordered with Israel's forthcoming elections in mind, and that Israel did not exhaust all possible diplomatic resources before deciding to destroy the plant.

"If Israeli spokespersons, even unofficial ones, declare time and again that the nuclear reactor was not a threat to Israel, that it was possible to wait before operating against it and that the raid constituted no more than an electoral ploy, what will other governments and nations say?" the statement said.

The statement added: "The answer is simple. They clearly base their statements on those of the opposition in order to knock Israel down."

Is Bani-Sadr competent?

RUT, June 14 (A.P.) - A majority of Iran's Majlis (Parliament) today called for a vote on President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr's competence. But Ayatollah Khomeini's spokesman declared the final word on the president's political fate rested with the Islamic revolution's leadership.

Debate sought in Majlis as foes gain upper hand

clashes between supporters and opponents of Mr. Bani-Sadr in the capital and other cities in Iran. Mr. Rahmani discounted reports that Mr. Bani-Sadr had slipped out of the presidential residence to an undisclosed hideout in Tehran following two days of angry demonstrations in front of his office, demanding his execution.

Why should he hide? "Bani-Sadr is at his residence now," said Mr. Rahmani. "Why should he be hiding?" Mr. Bani-Sadr returned Thursday from his battlefield headquarters on the border with Iraq to the presidential compound which houses his office and residence at Tehran's Rue Palestine.

Signatories of today's Majlis petition are believed to be members of the IRP, which is headed by Chief Justice Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti. Majlis Speaker Hojatolislam Hashemi Rafsanjani and Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Rajai belong to the IRP.

The petition referred to "the many repeated violations of the constitution and of the legal duties of the president by Bani-Sadr, especially his behaviour in the past few months."

Speaker Rafsanjani said in today's open session the petition will be referred to the Majlis' 12-man higher committee to decide upon the process. One Tehran source said a closed Majlis session was likely to debate the competence question this week.

Mr. Bani-Sadr had been able to block Mr. Rajai's candidates for key cabinet posts, especially the foreign minister's portfolio, until the Majlis stripped the president of his veto powers last week.

heads demonstrated near the headquarters of the official Pars news agency, chanting slogans against a one-party system.

Tear gas was used yesterday against pro-Bani-Sadr demonstrators in Tehran, where ambulances raced with wailing sirens to rush the injured to hospitals, according to eyewitnesses.

Two senior Bani-Sadr aides have been arrested and taken to Tehran's Evin Prison. One was identified by sources in Tehran as Mr. Saeed Zanjani, who served on the foreign affairs commission of the president's office. The other is Mr. Mohammad Musavi, general manager of Islamic Revolution.

The command of Iran's revolutionary guard corps urged its forces throughout the nation to "stand firm to counter-revolutionaries" who were "launching attacks... under the banner of supporting the president."

Small demonstrations were staged in Tehran today but with no report of clashes. The president's office said about 200 anti-Bani-Sadr demonstrators milled near his residence, and other sources said about 20 pro-Bani-Sadr

Meanwhile, the moderate National Front and the leftist Mujahadeen Khalq along with other supporters of the president announced plans for a demonstration in Tehran tomorrow which they expect to draw a half-million participants.

In other related developments: Ayatollah Khomeini addressed the commanders of Iran's armed forces at an audience at his North Tehran residence today. He urged the army to stay out of politics and to "stand firm against those who wished to push the country slowly toward America," according to Tehran Radio.



Dr. Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, meets Sunday with Minister of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

Chatti ends visit to Amman

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) - The secretary general of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), Dr. Habib Chatti, left here this evening at the end of a visit to Jordan which lasted several days, during which he met with His Majesty King Hussein and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

During his visit, Dr. Chatti also met with Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and other several high-ranking government officials, including today Minister of Awqaf and Islamic and Holy Places Affairs Kamel Al Sharif. They discussed the latest developments in the area in light of the Israeli raid on Iraq's nuclear reactor and the Zionist designs against the Arab and Islamic Nations, particularly the plans to annex and Judaize occupied Jerusalem; and the arbitrary Israeli measures against its Arab residents.

They also discussed the menace posed by the Israeli project to link the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea and the need for Arab-Islamic solidarity to foil the project.

Dr. Chatti was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, Chief Qadi Ibrahim Al Qattan, and the Tunisian ambassador in Amman, Mr. Mohammad Amami.

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NATIONAL

Queen leaves hospital



AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein accompanied Her Majesty Queen Noor and Prince Hashem from the Al Hussein Medical Centre this afternoon. Her Majesty Queen Noor gave birth to Prince Hashem on June 10.

NCC moves into new building

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter
AMMAN — The National Consultative Council last week held its first meeting in its brand new headquarters in Abdali — an event that must have been both gratifying after all the organisation, and tinged with sadness at leaving the 50-year old original seat of parliament in Jabal Amman.

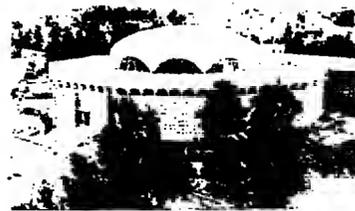
The gradual move from the cramped quarters at the First Circle started at the beginning of May. And now all 50 employees have been transferred. No extra staff have been recruited as gradual expansion will occur over the next few years.

The new building consists chiefly of the main hall or "Qubbah" which has seating for 120 members and 1,200 spectators. In the hall itself, there will be specially-allocated space for interpreters, journalists, television and radio. The media have always been allowed complete coverage of all the meetings, except sessions dealing with security, but at the new building there will be facilities for direct television transmission — the public will be able therefore to watch meetings as they are in progress.

In addition to the huge main hall, there will be four smaller ones with a minimum capacity of 25 persons each, where the other sub-committees — the legal committee, the financial and administrative committee, the foreign affairs committee, the social and educational committee and any others, deemed necessary by the council — will hold their meetings.

Other facilities are the five offices for Council members, an office for the president of the Council and another special office for the prime minister. Then there is a cafeteria, a restaurant, a large 30,000 volume library and rest rooms.

From its new spacious surroundings, the Council will continue in the same capacity as it has done since its formation in 1975. It consists of 60 members who are appointed by royal decree on the recommendation of the prime minister. The president of the Council is appointed by the King from among its members, who can only be a mem-



The Qubbah of the new parliament house

ber of the Council or a member of the Senate, but not both.

The NCC has four main powers which as the name suggests, are all advisory. First, they study and debate all the bills referred to them by the prime minister and their opinions and advice are given to the ministers before ratification of these bills. They also help in drafting bills and recommend the repeal or amendment of any of the laws in force. Finally their opinions and advice are given on matters pertaining to the general policy of the state and to public services and utilities.

Meanwhile, the old building, which has seen many momentous occasions, has not been forgotten. A proposal has been made to turn the purpose fully built parliament house into a museum with photographs, books and information to illustrate the most important events in its history like the coronations of Kings Abdullah, Talal and Hussein and events like in 1950 when the West and East Banks were merged.

In this way, all these events and more, will be preserved in memory there — a fitting end for the first parliament building of Jordan.

Cabinet briefed on Baghdad

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — The cabinet met today under Prime Minister Mudar Badran to discuss the report submitted by Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem on the outcome of the urgent Arab Foreign Ministers meeting, recently held in Baghdad, to discuss the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear installation.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Mr. Mudar Badran received at his office today a delegation comprising representatives of

the U.N. Food and Organisation (FAO), International Labour Organisation (ILO) and Economic Commission for Asia (ECWA). The delegation is headed by FAO Secretary General Jum'ah.

The delegation by prime minister on its contacts with Jordan and expressed its interest to participate in rural development

Arab media told to back Iraq

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Information Under Secretary Peter Salah returned to Amman from Tunis this afternoon after heading Jordan's delegation to meetings of the Arab Information Ministers Council.

In a statement to Petra, the Jordan News Agency, Mr. Salah said that the Arab media have been instructed to defend Iraq's right to possess advanced technology and explain the goals and objectives of the Zionist treacherous aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

They also passed a resolution to the effect that Iraq and the Arab Nation reserve their full right to retaliate and confront aggression, he said.

Mr. Salah said the council also decided to strengthen Afro-Arab cooperation in the information field, including the establishment of cultural and information cen-

tres in the African continent. The Arab Information Ministers Council held three-day meetings in Tunis.



WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Painting exhibition by Iraqi artist Hafez Hasan, at the Holiday Inn hotel in Amman.

* Annual exhibition at the Ajloun district community college in Ajloun.

* Painting exhibition by Omar Hamdan and Ayyad Al Nemer, at the Alia Art Gallery in Shmeisani.

* The Age of Shakespeare exhibition, at the Alcazar Hotel in Aqaba.

Film

* "Handicapped Future" and "Stroszek", two feature films at the Goethe Institute in Jabal Amman. (in German, with English sub-titles)

Flower show

* "Flowers and the Universe", a flower show organised by the YWCA, at the Jordan Intercontinental hotel in Jabal Amman.

CAEU team off to Vienna

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — A delegation from the general secretariat of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) left for Vienna today to participate in a meeting of experts, dealing with regional cooperation in capital goods and engineering industries.

The five-day meeting, which opens tomorrow, is organised by the Economic Commission for Western Asia (ECWA). It will aim at studying the possibility of setting up regional industries and establishing a programme to follow up on their development.

The experts will also discuss papers presented by ECWA, the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the CAEU general secretariat.

The agenda of the meeting also includes a discussion of means to reach specific proposals to develop industries

NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Celebrations marking the Jordanian-Soviet friendship week began under the auspices of His Highness Crown Prince Hassan in Amman today. A Soviet delegation arrived in Amman today to participate in the celebrations. A folk-dance troupe from the Soviet republic of Azerbaijan, comprising 23 members, is accompanying the delegation. The team will present four folk dancing shows. An eventful programme has been prepared for the delegation to meet a number of officials and to visit historical and cultural sites in Jordan.

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — The urban and housing planning committee of the southern region today held a meeting at the regional planning directorate in which it discussed topics related to

regional planning, particularly in housing. Attending the meeting were committee Chairman Ahmad Fawzi Abu Nuwar, Director of the regional planning directorate Sufian Al Tal and representatives from the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, the National Planning Council (NPC), the Housing Corporation and from committee of Jordanian and German experts who will prepare studies for planning in the southern region.

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Director General of the Natural Resources Authority Yusuf Al Nimri left for Damascus today to take part in the first Arab conference on nuclear energy which opens Monday in the Syrian capital.

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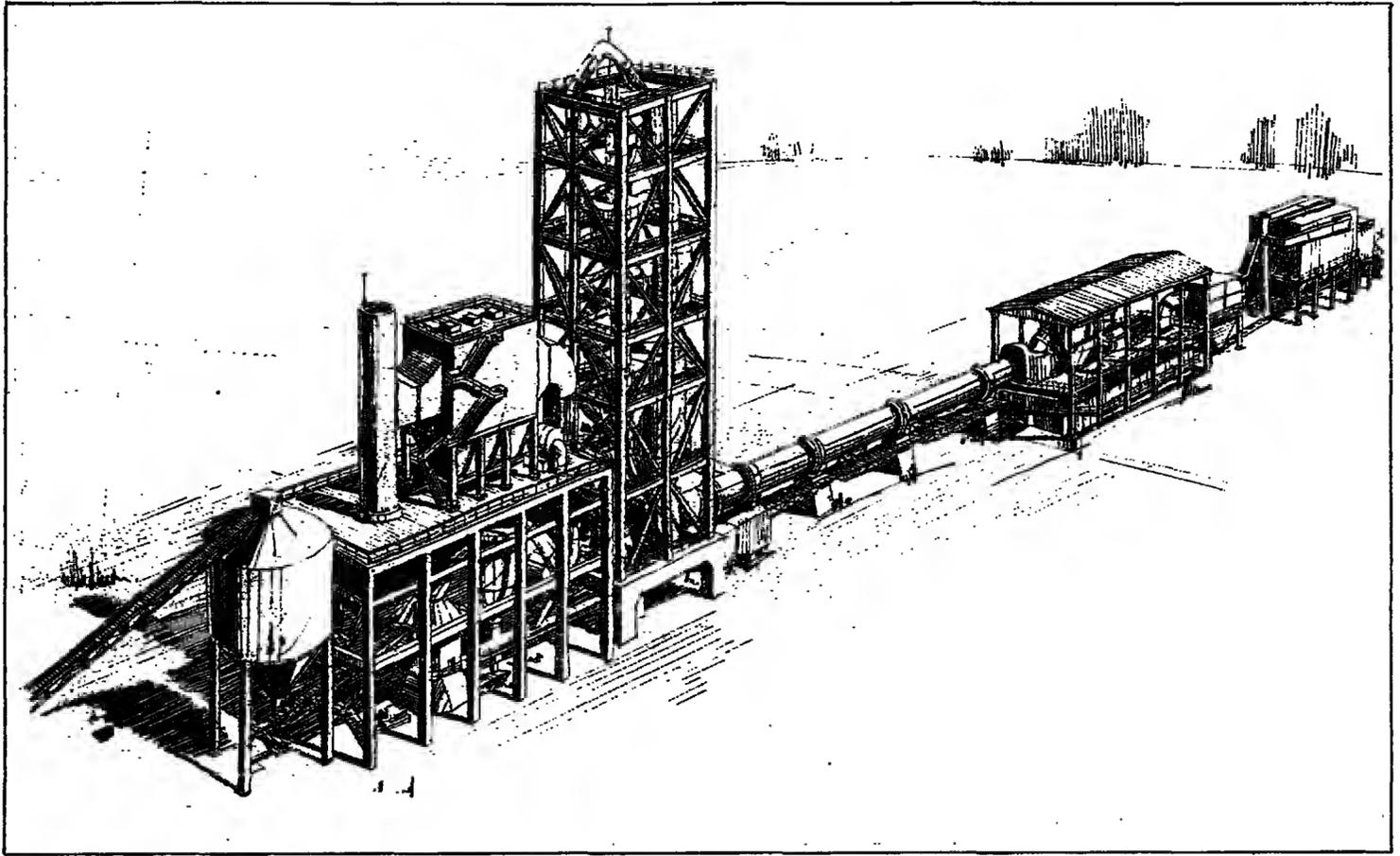
Rashadiya cement plant to be money-maker for Jordan

By Jazab Tutunji
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The giant cement works to be built in Rashadiya will be a big money-maker for Jordan. The project, which will cost over JD 85 million including quarrying, transport equipment, electricity and housing for over 350 employees, could in over JD 35 million in export revenues announce full production is reached in 1984-85, Mr. Jazab Tutunji, senior development economist on the United Nations to the National Planning Council, told the Jordan Times.

The Mitsubishi Corporation has secured a \$224,137,000 contract for the design and supply of equipment, construction and commissioning of a line cement plant to be built in Rashadiya, 200 kilometers south of Amman. The plant will use the latest technology and will have an annual output of 1.5 million tonnes of Portland cement. Mitsubishi will have overall responsibility for the contract. The contractor, Kobe Steel of Japan, will be in charge of detailed design and supply of equipment, which will cost about JD 44 million. A Japanese firm, Nihon Cement, has teamed up with Mitsubishi, which will act as process engineer, though officially it will not be a contractor. Civil engineering services will account for an additional JD 28.5 million. It is to be decided who will be the civil works. The project has been divided into two lines, primarily because of capacity in Aqaba Port to facilitate erection. Originally a single line process with an output of one million tonnes of cement a year had been planned but the National Planning Council (NPC) later decided to double the production by using two lines instead.

The process starts with a mixture of limestone, clay and shale in various percentages. These are ground into a powder that is finer than face powder. The raw mix is then fed into the suspension preheater before entering the kiln. Exhaust fumes from the kiln mix with the powder in four cyclones in the large, upright preheating tower at the mouth of the kiln. This process saves on energy and allows for the use of a smaller size kiln. The most up-to-date feature of the process is the introduction of the DD furnace in between the third and fourth stage cyclones. In addition to the hot exhaust gas from the kiln, fuel is injected into the furnace so that the mix is precalcined. Separating the calcining or burning process into two stages shortens the time the mixture has to spend in the kiln. The thermal duty of the kiln is reduced, giving it a clinker (clacmed powder) burning capacity that is two or two and a half times greater than that of the same size kiln combined with the conventional suspension preheater. The kiln size is reduced while maintaining the same plant capacity, Mr. Suguru Kyogoku, assistant general manager for Mitsubishi, Jordan in charge of machinery, told the Jordan Times. The precalcining process also eliminates overheating problems which cause the destruction of refractory bricks lining the kiln. Normally the bricks have to be replaced once a year, which is a laborious process during which the kiln is out of commission. In the first place, stopping the kiln is extremely troublesome as the mixture tends to cake on the walls. In addition, because the kiln is quite large, replacing the refractory bricks is akin to a construction process. With precalcination, the life of the bricks can be extended to two years, Mr. Tran-Le explained. In the DD process, about sixty per cent of the fuel is burnt outside the kiln. The process is only six to seven years old.



Typical cement plant

The kiln must work 24 hours a day. "You can stop everything but the kiln," Mr. Tran-Le said. There will be a standby 12 Megawatt diesel generator which will enter into operation in a matter of seconds if the regular power supply is cut. Each kiln will in fact be in operation 330 days a year, the remaining days will be for maintenance. Each kiln will have a daily production capacity of 3,200 tonnes of clinker. This is an intermediate product, a black and spongy rock resembling basalt. It has to be cooled, stored and then reground into cement. Three to four per cent gypsum is added during the grinding process to give Portland cement which is then stored in special silos. The output of the Rashadiya

plant is meant for export, primarily to Saudi Arabia, unless growing domestic consumption eats into it. "Jordan will be in a very competitive position to export to Saudi Arabia by way of Mudawwara and Tabouk. Rashadiya is only 300 kilometres from Tabouk, as opposed to the nearest Saudi cement factory in Yanbu', which is 900 kilometres away," Mr. Tran-Le said. The transportation cost for Jordan will be cheaper, but this has to be balanced against the lower cost of fuel for factories in Saudi Arabia. Fuel accounts for about 40 per cent of the cost of cement production. Iraq, whose factories have been damaged by the war with Iran, is seen as another big potential importer of Jordanian cement.

Jordan's cement production in 1980 was 913,000 tonnes. A sixth kiln, also being built by Mitsubishi and Kobe Steel for the Jordan Cement Factories Co. in Fuheis, will have an output capacity of one million tonnes a year, using the same process as the Rashadiya plant. Domestic demand by the end of 1983, when the first line in Rashadiya will come on stream, is projected at two million tonnes. The output of the Jordan Cement Factories at Fuheis is supposed to satisfy domestic demand. This could be an elusive target, however, as domestic consumption is growing. Right now Jordan imports more than half a million tonnes a year. Jordan produced almost a million tonnes of cement last year and consumed about 1.5 million tonnes. The output of all six kilns at Fuheis, once the sixth kiln comes on stream, will be between two and two and a quarter million tonnes a year. But if demand keeps growing, and significantly exceeds the two million tonne mark, the Fuheis plants may not be able to cope by 1985.

"As long as there is a gap, Jordan will use part of the output of the Rashadiya works to fill it and export the surplus," Mr. Tran-Le said, although Rashadiya is 200 kilometres south of Amman and was located there to feed the export market rather than the domestic one. Cement is now selling for about JD 30 a tonne on the Jordanian market, and a rough estimate is that exports will bring in JD 18 per tonne c.i.f. delivered to Mudawwara when production starts. The plant will consume 150,000 tonnes of Bunker C fuel a year, and operating costs will range around JD 2.5 million a year, so that the Rashadiya plant should be a big money-maker for Jordan, Mr. Tran-Le said. President of the National Planning Council Hanna Odeh, who is a member of the founding committee for the Rashadiya cement company, which has yet to be named, signed the agreement with Mitsubishi on behalf of the founding committee. The company will have an authorised capital of JD 45 million. Seventy five per cent of the equity will be owned by the government, the Industrial Development Bank, the Pension Fund, the Post Office Savings Fund, the Jordan Cement Factories Company and the universities of Yarmouk and Jordan and other Arab governments. The remaining 25 per cent will be offered for public subscription. Related investments will include JD 4 million for opening up three quarries near the plant and the purchase of trucks and quarrying equipment, JD 6 million for a township to house the families of the 350 employees who will work at the plant and additional funds for a 133 KV power transmission line from Zarqa to Rashadiya and a substation to drop the voltage to

32 KV. The contract with Mitsubishi provides for a \$116.5 million supplier credit loan at seven and three quarters per cent annual interest to be repaid in 16 semi-annual instalments over eight years. The first instalment is due 45 months from the date of signature. Mitsubishi General Manager in Jordan Teruo Kino told the Jordan Times. The first line should start production 33 months after submission of the performance bond and receipt of the down payment from the National Planning Council, which has been acting for the client. The second line will come into operation six months later, Mr. Kino said. Mitsubishi beat West Germany's Kloeckner-Humboldt-Deutz (KHD) and France's Creuset Loire to win the contract. Initially five companies participated in the bidding, but two were disqualified. The consultant for the project is Kaiser Engineering of the United States.

At 9:12 p.m., June 10, 1981 Post Modernism dies, at least in Jordan

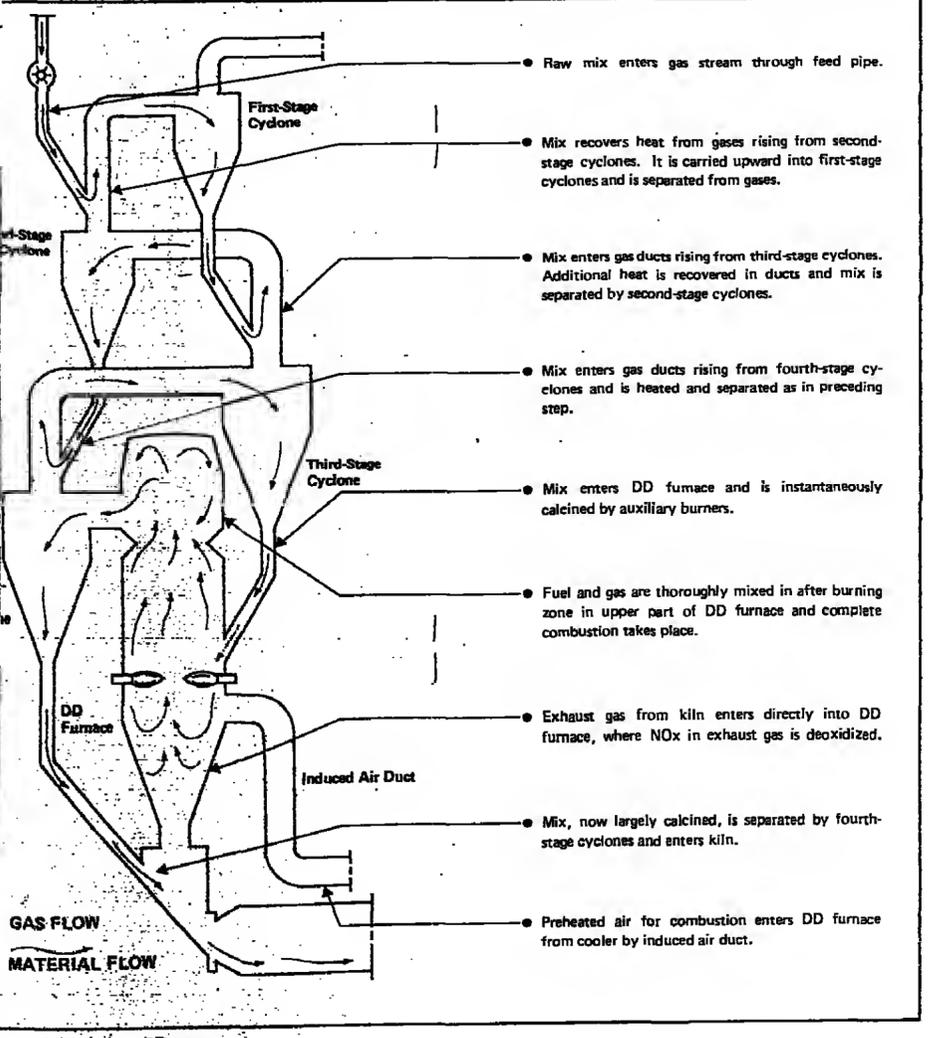
By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — In his highly critical treatise on "The Language of Post Modern architecture," Charles Jencks writes "Modern architecture died in St. Louis, Missouri, on July 15, 1972 at 3:32 p.m. (or thereabouts)" — a reference to the dynamiting of a Modernist apartment block which had failed because of vandalism. At least Mr. Jencks admits modern architecture went out with a bang. His alternative, Post Modernism, however, went out without so much as a whimper when Malcolm Quantrill, R.I.B.A., Professor of Architecture at the University of Jordan and deputy editor of Art International, attacked it in his witty, if rather esoteric, lecture at the British Council Wednesday night. Mr. Quantrill attacked Post Modernism like Jencks had attacked the Modern Movement — without reserve. As neither can be aware of the good that both movements have produced, it must be assumed that both felt the best way to get their message over was by uncompromising provocation! Unfortunately, in Mr. Quantrill's case his provocation was on such an intellectual level — his lecture studded as it was with names and references that only a well-read architect could hope to follow — that it was inaccessible to the layman. But architecture is a subject which even on that level is little understood, so that one can't really criticise what Mr. Quantrill did. Raise the standard for those who know something of the subject rather than boring them with commonplaces, and hope to stimulate those who don't know the subject to further study. Whether one understood entirely or not, one tends to agree with Quantrill who in his rapid and abrupt style, put forward the arguments for Modern architecture against Post Modernism — a mov-

ement which, after all, grew out of the former. As one architect put it: "Post Modernism is Modernism with gimmicks". (A good example to illustrate that statement would be Bonfill's apartment block which is ultimately a modernist block with niches and encapsulated windows.) Modern architecture, rooted as it is in the technological developments of the European Industrial revolution, makes full use of modern materials — glass, steel and reinforced concrete, all in a purist way. The honesty of form compliments the building's function and the aesthetic becomes an integral, organic part of the design. "Modern architecture was therefore a prohibitivist movement" states Mr. Quantrill. "Post Modernism declared an end to prohibition and got drunk on style." This "drunken revel" started in the early 1970's, when academics made it fashionable to criticise Modern architecture. True, the "streets in the air" apartment blocks had failed, but the Post Modernists seem to forget how successful high rise buildings have been in other applications — offices, upper class apartment blocks and hotels. Perhaps some of these latter mentioned buildings were tasteless and ersatz, but the Modern Movement's ideology should not be held responsible for the "inabilities of certain architects," and for the fact that many of them were powerless in the face of powerful developers. The Post Modernists, wittily denominated by Quantrill, yawned with boredom at the Modernist shed and laconically maintained that simplification in form makes for erratic signification. But does the Post Modernist idea of adding pastiches of traditional decoration — Roman Columns and Palladian yellow to the building — make it function any clearer? Maybe, but at the cost of the building becoming gimmicky and kitsch. These gimmicks, like the ones employed in the S.I.T.E. group of



Professor Malcolm Quantrill architects involved in de-architecture, thrill us for a week or two with their newness but afterwards they merely become tasteless and boring. Where is the pure staying power of attraction of Le Corbusier's Villa de la Roche or Rietveld's Schroeder House, still as amazing now as they were when built in 1923/24. Mr. Quantrill ended by saying that the Post Modernist movement was not actually a movement (how can anything be created constructively out of boredom) but was a "Fin de siecle" hiccup. He claimed that Modernism has been buried prematurely and people should dig it up and learn from it — especially here in Jordan where the architecture, like Modernism, has no roots. Architects and students here should not "leap over the experience of the movement" but should take what is good from it and learn from its mistakes. Mr. Quantrill has said Post Modernism is not the way forward and since nobody contradicted him — for whatever reason — it must be assumed Post Modernism has died, at least in Jordan with not a voice raised in its defence on June 10, 1981 at 9:12 p.m. (or thereabouts).



DE FACTO ECONOMICS Sub-regionalist

By T.A.

I HAVE followed with great interest the establishment of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) among the six countries of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman. The GCC aims at the creation of a regional economic integration scheme among these Gulf oil-exporting countries, and thus will be working, like other schemes such as the EEC, LAFTA, and CARICOM, towards the following goals:

- The abolition of the tariff and other customs and trade barriers among the six countries;
- The creation of a unified tariff against the rest of the world;
- The free movement of labour and capital among these countries for work, residence and investment;
- The continuation of the policies of the member countries in all fields including monetary affairs, energy, investment, fiscal planning, trade and development; and,
- The evolution of a regional body or machinery which has supra-national authority.

However, the GCC seems to be more oriented towards political cooperation and coordination. The political orientation of the GCC can be explained by the strategic significance of the Gulf oil in the global power struggle, the recent pronouncements made by the two major powers on the security of the Gulf, the U.S. plans to form the Rapid Deployment Force and the Iraq-Iran war.

It is a well-accepted fact that, in regional cooperation and integration plans, the most important factor that determines the future of such schemes is the existence of a favourable political will among decision-makers of member countries. This condition seems to have been met in the Gulf countries, though some minor problems may arise in the course of implementation.

In addition to the political factors, the economic characteristics of the Gulf countries tend to enhance the chances of the GCC for

success. Of course, it will depend on the policies adopted by the GCC and the management of its integration process. The economic considerations include:

- The Gulf countries represent the largest oil exporting region in the world. Its reserves amount to about 40% of the world's oil reserves. Oil production and exportation is the dominating economic activity, its direct share of GNP in the member countries ranges from 80 to 98 per cent.
- With the exception of Saudi Arabia, Gulf member countries are characterised by a small economic size, with some being almost city states. This creates economic and political limitations which, in turn, can be reduced within a wider grouping.
- Competition, or lack of coordination, among the Gulf countries has led to economic waste in many areas, particularly in establishing similar projects. Coordinated policies are needed in development planning; labour migration and employment; investment in the region and abroad; imports; transport, communications and other facilities; education, etc.

The economic and political setting is accordingly favourable and the GCC is expected to proceed smoothly. It is our wish and interest to see that this new Arab experiment in economic integration will have a better chance than previous ones.

At one time, we were thinking and hoping that Arab economic unity is attainable. In early 1950's, Arab trade, transit and payments agreements were concluded. These were followed by the Arab Economic Unity Agreement in 1957 which established the Arab Common Market in 1964.

The implementation of these agreements was faced with many difficulties and the movement of capital and labour among Arab countries continued to be heavily regulated and controlled. A

second-best alternative might be to replace the existing links among Arab countries with sub-regions of North African countries, the Levant Gulf countries. Are we clinging towards this alternative?

Perhaps we are witness to regional cooperation parallel with the overall situation. Some points should be made here:

- 1- The GCC should not be the "rich club" without the "poor club" and efforts of other Arab countries, particularly in using actively the surplus of their resources, is a must.
- 2- A special relationship should be given to other Arab countries, interested in co-operation with the GCC. It should not be entirely closed for other countries, particularly Jordan, which has a mutually-beneficial relationship with the individual countries of the Gulf.
- 3- The GCC may end up as one entity in its relations with other Arab countries. Under circumstances, prior to the GCC, a formula should be given to other Arab countries, where the GCC can be successfully without an inter-Arab agreement. Institutions should be established in the GCC area.

In any case, the emergence of sub-regionalism in the Arab world is a very interesting phenomenon which may have and/or negative implications for Arab cooperation, depending on the working and operational resulting groupings. It is our wish to see that the Arab economic unity agreement in 1957 which established the Arab Common Market in 1964.

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Do we have to consider the possibility of establishing another sub-region? These and related questions should be considered and answered in the future.



'Dangerous precedent' say expelled mayors

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Agencies) — Halhoul Mayor Mohammad Milhem told a press conference at the National Press Club last week that Israel's raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor was "a dangerous precedent."

He said other nations which have nuclear capability may thus be encouraged to attack their adversaries whenever they feel they are in danger.

The mayor was speaking at the end of a six-week tour of the United States and Canada and said he and his fellow deportee — Hebron Mayor Fahd Quawasmeh — would be returning in a few days to Amman where he said they maintain "temporary residence."

The two West Bank mayors were expelled more than a year ago by the Israeli military authorities after repeated clashes between Palestinians and Jewish settlers who established settlements in and around Hebron.

leaders of civic and religious organisations.

At a luncheon in their honour at Capitol Hill June 11, Congressman Paul Findley of Illinois told them that the U.S. suspension of shipment of four F-16 fighter-bombers was an unprecedented act in U.S.-Israeli relations.

He told the two mayors that he would now be seeking "ironclad" commitments from Israel so as not to use U.S. weapons in an offensive manner.

Other members of the Congress who attended the luncheon were Rep. Nick Rahal of West Virginia and Rep. Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio.

The two mayors told the press conference that the purpose of their U.S. and Canadian tour was to appeal for the implementation of a U.N. Security Council resolution which was adopted unanimously last December and called for their return to their towns in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

Middle East," Mayor Milhem said, "will give more encouragement to Israeli to undertake offensive actions."

He cited as an example the June 7 Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear facility outside Baghdad.

Mayor Quawasmeh pointed out that rather than worrying about the Iraqi nuclear capability, the world should be concerned about the "active" Israeli nuclear reactor in Dimona.

He urged the U.S. government to find out what is going on "behind the walls of Dimona."

Mayor Milhem added that he would not be surprised if the Israelis would attack the U.S.-manned AWACS surveillance planes that are operating in Saudi Arabia because Israel also considers them dangerous to its security, just as it considered the Iraqi nuclear facility.

"We can then see a repeat of the attack on the USS Liberty," the American surveillance ship that was attacked by Israeli warplanes during the June 1967 war. Over 30 American sailors were killed in the attack.

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Question of honour

THERE IS something awkward about the present strategy of Arab states at the Security Council meetings in New York. We are working behind the scenes to come up with a resolution condemning Israel that the United States will not veto. The exercise strikes us as an extraordinary reflection of our weakness in the face of our adversaries' decisiveness, of our automatic resort to words in the face of our enemies' swift and merciless action. Even if the United States votes for a Security Council resolution condemning the Israeli raid against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, so what? The United States will continue to provide Israel with the military and financial support that is required to strike at the very fabric of Arab development — whether this is a power station in Iraq, development projects in the Jordan Valley or any other facility in any other Arab country. For us to engage in subtle language games to elicit an American vote condemning Israel's attack last week is the epitome of helplessness.

What is it that prevents the governments of the Arab states from deciding this week that as a symbolic gesture of self-defence the Arab League member states will no longer import American civil aircraft, power stations or automobiles? What is it that prevents us from putting our money where our mouth is? The people of the Arab World are ready to make major sacrifices in a show of solidarity with all the victims of American-Israeli aggression, whether these victims be Palestinian, Iraqi, Lebanese or any other Arab people. The very honour and self-respect of the Arab individual is at stake, and it will not be salvaged by deftly worded Security Council resolutions.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL BAH: The impression that every Arab now has of Washington is one of arrogance, aggression, ingratitude and base collaboration. These features are not only apparent in the political statements of U.S. officials and the military aid which they flood Israel. The Arab also recognises them in the U.S. parasitic exploitation of the region's oil resources, U.S. robbery of Arab financial assets and the suspect attempts of the U.S. industrial giants to "domesticate" the Arab individual by drowning him with luxuries, thus accustoming him to requirements which are not compatible with those of an individual whose being, lands, rights and future are being threatened.

These "domesticating" attempts are mainly aimed at the oil-rich countries, where the U.S. presence, which hides behind "an economic guise", has become a source of evil, systematically working at the centre of Arab life to strip it of all the requirements of a struggle which it needs more urgently than ever before.

This systematic U.S. erosion is what Israel needs most to ensure the continuation of "Arab somnolence" and to transform it from a temporary phenomenon into a permanent Arab characteristic.

In the pan-Arab duty of the Arab oil leaders and the Arab peoples alike to confront this U.S. onslaught. The latter should boycott U.S. products and make Arab markets inaccessible to them. Even the U.S. grain which some Arab countries need, can be replaced from other sources until Arab grain can provide the Arabs with self-sufficiency. We must not overlook the fact that the United States could use grain as a weapon against us as it did against others in the past.

All Arab leaders should play an equal role in confronting this U.S. onslaught, giving it priority over all other issues. The Arab peoples will not forgive any Arab leader who exploits the Israeli air raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor to reactivate Arab differences.

AL DUSTOUR: Reports from Washington confirm that the United States and Britain will veto any resolution proposed at the Security Council if it calls for the imposition of sanctions against Israel. It comes as no surprise that these countries, which have been responsible in the Middle East history, should openly support the Israeli attack against Iraq and the entire Arab peoples.

Britain nurtured and strengthened the Zionist movement, while it terrorised and subjugated the Palestinians during its mandate over Palestine, rendering them incapable of confronting the "Zionist" which was engulfing their country under their own eyes. Britain is responsible for the ill-omened Balfour declaration calling for a national Jewish homeland in Palestine.

As for the United States, it has been even more committed to supporting Israeli aggression from the very beginning. U.S. financial, military and political support have played a major role in enabling Israel to maintain its occupation of Arab lands ever since the June 1967 aggression. Since U.S. arms and technology enabled Israel to carry out its criminal attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations, does it stand to reason that the United States will penalise Israel for its act?

In the light of this, we are surprised at the attempts of the non-aligned countries' delegations at the Security Council to formulate a resolution satisfactory to the Arabs which will not be vetoed by the United States and Britain. Any resolution which does not call for the imposition of sanctions against Israel will not deter Israel from future aggression, and will actually constitute a green light for it to continue its attacks.

The issue being debated at the Security Council is one of right against wrong. The U.S. and British attempts to mitigate any security council resolution by vetoing it should be countered by an "Arab veto", severing relations with them and withholding oil, trade and financial assets from them.

The Arab draft resolution should be submitted as it is, without any changes. When the United States and Britain veto it, our real battle should begin, not only with Israel, but also with its allies, which support its aggression against us.

Atherton predicts: peace process will continue

WASHINGTON, June 14 (Agencies) — The Camp David peace framework is still in place," according to Mr. Roy Atherton, United States ambassador to Egypt.

Ambassador Atherton was questioned earlier this week in Washington at a forum sponsored by the World Affairs Council, a group that arranges public meetings to discuss important foreign policy issues.

Moderator of the forum was Mr. Jody Powell, former press secretary for President Carter. He and a panel of reporters and diplomatic correspondents asked how the Israeli bombing of Iraq's nuclear reactor would affect the Egyptian-Israeli peace process.

Mr. Atherton replied that although there have been dramatic changes and advances in the Middle East peace process during the past few years, "none of the business has been completed."

He described the United States and Egypt as partners in the search for peace and stability in the Middle East.

"The United States must remember," he said, "that Camp David is not just an Egyptian-Israeli peace but ultimately will effect all countries in the region."

Mr. Atherton expressed the hope that nations in the area would "work together toward a position of stability and strength."

He added that the Middle East must realise what he called the dangers of external threats from the Soviet Union as well as the need for an internal peace. "You can't have one without the other," he said.

The ambassador admitted that the Israeli strike had "complicated the situation," but added that it would be premature to predict long term results.

When asked by the panel if United States support of Egypt carried the same risks as the U.S. involvement in Iran, the ambassador replied: "An Iranian-Egyptian analogy is not accurate. There are differences between the two countries. Egypt is an open society and we are in touch with a broad range of attitudes. As long as we (the U.S.) are sensitive to Egyptian concerns, I'm not uncomfortable about our commitment."

Mr. Atherton claimed that President Anwar Sadat of Egypt has enormously broad popular support. "But," he said, "that support depends on the policies of the country succeeding."

He said that since the United States is interested in the success of Egyptian policies, "it is important for us to illustrate the seriousness of our concern." He termed the delay of the delivery of F-16 fighter planes to Israel "a meaningful step in the short run" to express United States' disapproval of the Israeli raid against the Iraqi reactor.

The ambassador was asked if Egyptian-Israeli relations would deteriorate following the transfer of the last third of the Sinai from Israeli to Egyptian control next year. "It depends on what happens between now and then," he replied. "One thing I say with confidence — the fundamental com-

mitment of both sides is to peace. So I don't see Egypt abandoning the peace process."

Questions from audience involved the sale of AWACS. Mr. Atherton was asked what chance the sale had of Congressional approval and Egypt's view of the proposed surveillance plane sale to Saudi Arabia. "Sadat has endorsed the sale of AWACS to Saudi Arabia," he claimed.

But he was unable to speculate about whether or not the AWACS sale would pass the Senate and House, but he admitted that there would probably be changes in voting patterns that would reflect increased support for the measure.

When asked about Egypt's position if a war were to break out in the Middle East, the ambassador replied that Egypt had agreed the

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The ambassador's statements that neither Egypt nor the United States knew if the Israeli mission.

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The clerk and the carpenter

The rate of world population growth is determined by the decisions of individual men and women. Peter Adamson reports from Sri Lanka on the faces behind the facts.

I SAT IN a hotel room in Colombo, feeling a gentle panic rising like the steam from the cup of tea in front of me. In less than a week's time, a BBC Television crew was due to arrive from London to make a documentary programme about the slow-down of world population growth. My job was to research the story.

Already, I had been in the island three weeks. And all I had to show for it was a hundred pages of scribbled notes and ten hours of taped interviews with everybody from peasant to president. All very interesting, but not much use to a cameraman.

With a freshly sharpened pencil, I began to poke through the cold pages of my notes, looking for an ember which might be fanned into life.

Four thousand miles away in Shepherd's Bush, the population issue had seemed much simpler. And Sri Lanka had been the obvious choice of location for the film. With one of the lowest birth rates in Asia, this island of 14 million people is an internationally acknowledged success story for family planning. The problem was how to tell that story.

Two hours and several cups of tea later, the notes had yielded up one page list of reasons which, so I had been told, lay behind peo-

ple's decisions on how many children to have. And looking down the list I remembered the faces.

In the muddy labyrinth of a Colombo shanty town I remembered the half-hidden face of Sathie Haleema. She had pulled her faded sari across her mouth in embarrassment when I had asked her about family planning. "I am old", she murmured, looking round, silently appealing to her neighbours for help. "Where do you think we'd be without all our children?" called out one of her bolder friends. There was a murmur of laughing assent. "I would be destitute. I would be on the streets," said Sathie, smiling.

An hour's drive down the corrugated coast road, the face of a young midwife thought carefully about the question. Jayawathie Jayasinghe, 31 years old, has just been awarded Sri Lanka's national prize for her family planning work among the surrounding villages. "Look at this," she said, reaching for the accounts ledger which she uses to record births. "In the last two years 916 babies have been born in the rural hospital," she explains, pointing at the neat columns of figures. "But only three have died; two of them premature. It's not so long ago that one baby in every ten died. So now that people know their babies

will live, they are not having so many. The health service is free to everybody and it's a big part of having smaller families."

"Economics of having children" read the next note on my list. And behind it came the grey-stubbed, deep-creased face of Sunil Gunawardene, carpenter to the village of Shrawastipura in the north of the island. Pausing in the planning of a shaped chair leg, he told me: "Children don't cost much when you're poor. Though there were times when I thought seven was too many. But look at them now," in his timber-swept yard, two teenage boys were glueing and cramping chairs, a younger sister was plaiting raffia for the seats, and, in the background, other children hovered over their household chores.

It was a scene which is played out every day all over the island — children treading rope from coconut fibre, driving ox-carts to market, pulling wooden trolleys laden with jack-fruit, selling buffalo curd at road-side stalls, running errands across the town, refuelling "disposable" lighters on street corners, fetching wood and water, pounding rice, cleaning coptic, and scattering chillies to wizen in the sun. And Sunil Gunawardene spoke for many as he looked at his children and simply said, "without them, we would be poorer still."

Yet only a short dusty walk from the carpenter's yard is the home of Chandra and Ranjini de Silva — and of a different philosophy. "We have only three children," says Chandra, a smile camped permanently on his face, "and we have decided that that's enough."

It is a philosophy borne of different circumstances. Chandra works in a government transport office, earning \$25 a month — little more than the carpenter. So he is too poor. Yet his job is secure and pensionable, with opportunities for promotion in time. And both he and his wife have secondary education. Inside their mud-walled, front-roofed house, Chandra takes out the family files, cheap plastic binders containing records of every expenditure from bus fares to after-school English lessons for the children. "We couldn't afford these things if we had more children," says Ranjini. "With a small family you can buy better food. And you can buy clothes and shoes and books and make the home better."

Ranjini has been sterilised. And she too speaks for millions of parents in Sri Lanka who are opting for family planning in the belief that the balance of their opportunities and their children's needs — have tilted in favour of small families.

Somewhere on the track between the home of the clerk and the home of the carpenter lies the point which the demographer James Kochet had in mind when he wrote that "the essential cha-

nge which must take place before people in low-income countries want smaller families is that children must become economic liabilities rather than economic assets."

Going south again towards Kandy, ancient capital of the Sinhala kings, the road passes by the village of Galkulama. It's a Saturday and the men's team — the 'Galkulama Gold Stars' — are playing 'Ella' — a form of baseball. But the women are working. And Panchi Menika, cutting paddy with a rhythmic economy of movement which is almost hypnotic, pauses to tell me about her own youth. "I was at school for four years," she says, almost inaudible in her shyness. "Then my parents gave me in marriage. I was thirteen. When I was fourteen, the first baby came. I had ten children in all."

When pressed, she admits that she has not particularly enjoyed her life. "It has not been easy. Every day has been full of worries, trying to manage. It will be different for my daughters."

One of those daughters, twenty-one year old Latha Menika, is working beside here in the paddy fields. "When I was her age," smiles Panchi ruefully, "I already had five children."

Latha is not yet married. She has been through secondary school and emerged with four 'A' level passes. And this year she was elected president of the Galkulama women's farm. "I feel

sorry for my mother and she says privately, "My going to be like that. I married until I am about will be to someone of my ice — though my mother to approve. The way gives me an income of that will help me to be independent. I want to have children and I will be to persuade my husband that."

"Why," I ask Latha back at her house, "is a big difference — in one generation — between you and your daughter?" "Eh, she quietly replies.

In Sri Lanka today, education is free. And the lines of white-uniformed walking home from school kulama, as in every other, are an important part of the story. For the education not only raises the age of marriage but them a foothold in the world equally. And they have more say, families smaller. Latha will be persuaded her husband, penter's wife could not, the operation after my fit she had confided, "but it me to say."

The population story Lanka resides in these faces who have great eyes, which have been so visibly related to lions. From U.N. Population A</

مكذات الأمل

MIDDLE EAST

Somali towns attacked by Ethiopian bombers

MOGADISHU, Somalia, June 14 (A.P.) — Ethiopian fighter planes have bombed two provincial capitals in central Somalia, killing 30 people and injuring 53 others, government officials said. In the worst bombing incident this year, the government said 24 people were killed and 37 injured at Galdayo, the capital of Mudugh province, 100 kilometres from the Ethiopian border.

The ministry of information noted the provincial governor as saying that at least 200 homes were damaged and numerous people were still trapped under rubble. In a second bombing raid, government officials said six people were killed and 16 in Dusa Mareb, a capital of Galdugud province, 10 kilometres south of Galdayo. The attacks, reportedly by three Soviet MiG-23 bombers, are the first in a series of air raids this week on central Somalia towns and villages near the border with the disputed Ogaden region. The death toll from a total of seven raids now stands at 42 with 100 injured. Following Ethiopia's victory over Somalia in the 1977-78 Ogaden war, the Ethiopians have waged numerous air attacks on Somali towns and villages near the common border. Journalists who visited two of the three villages bombed earlier this week were told by military authorities that the Ethiopian air attacks could have been in retaliation for recent attacks inside Ogaden by Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) guerrillas. "When they have casualties in our country they take revenge on us," said Col. Ahmed Omar, the military commander at Galdogob, remote trading centre five kilometres from the Ethiopian border which has also been bombed recently. "Although the Somali army assists the WSLF in training and provides experts, Col. Ahmed said, "there are no Somali units in the Ogaden. The WSLF suffered heavy setbacks in the 1977-78 war when the Soviet Union switched its backing from Somalia to the Ethiopian regime headed by Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam. Now, the WSLF is reduced to minor hit-and-run raids in its 20-year struggle for controlling the Ogaden. WSLF spokesman in Mogadishu confirmed that there has been increased guerrilla activity in the Ogaden during the last week around the Ethiopian garrison towns of Aware and Werber, which is 200 kilometres west of Galdayo. Somali military authorities in Galdayo said the Ethiopians would know that the WSLF was not entering the Ogaden from the areas attacked in the bombing raids. When the Soviet Union switched to the Ethiopian side in the 1977-78 war, Somalia turned to the West. Last year, Somalia signed an agreement with the United States under which it will receive \$42 million worth of arms credits — if its troops stay out of the Ogaden. In return, the U.S. gets access to port and air facilities at the Gulf of Aden port of Berbera. At Galdogob, the only evidence

of the bombing attacks were the charred remains of 24 sick kids and dozens of unexploded Russian-made bombs poised at oblique angles in the soft sandy earth. Col. Ahmed said nine people were killed and 15 injured in the two attacks. He said the wounded were hospitalised with burns and shrapnel wounds. "The people are now leaving town before dawn and returning after dark in fear of more bombings," Col. Ahmed explained.

Barre cancels Cairo trip

Somali President Siad Barre has cancelled a visit to Egypt and a scheduled meeting with President Anwar Sadat because of Ethiopian air raids on his country, the Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahram reported today from Cairo.

4 Germans abducted in Iraq

BONN, June 14 (A.P.) — Four West Germans working for a Stuttgart construction firm in northern Iraq were kidnapped a week ago, a spokesman for the foreign ministry confirmed today. The kidnappers have not been identified, nor are the motives for the kidnapping clear, the spokesman said. The incident took place near Kirkuk on the night of June 5, the spokesman said. The spokesman said his office is in contact with West German authorities in Baghdad in connection with the matter.

Peres denies he agreed with Sadat on Israeli raid

TEL AVIV, June 14 (A.P.) — Labour Party Leader Shimon Peres has denied that he told President Anwar Sadat of Egypt that he was in full agreement with his condemnation of the Israeli raid on an Iraqi nuclear reactor, Israeli radio reported. October Magazine, a Cairo weekly with close links to the Egyptian president, wrote that Mr. Peres expressed his agreement with Mr. Sadat in a telephone conversation they had last week. Mr. Peres said he did not mention the subject of the Israeli raid with Mr. Sadat during the call which he made in order to cancel a previously planned meeting in Alexandria.

Shah's son praying for Iran quake victims

CAIRO, June 14 (A.P.) — The self-proclaimed Shah of Iran today offered prayers for thousands of his family's former subjects killed and injured in the earthquake that buckled a southern Iranian province last week. Shah Reza II, who assumed the crown of his late father last Oct. 31, also suggested he believes the political upheaval that is tearing at Iran will end. His condolences were transmitted by telex to news agencies in Cairo from Qubbah Palace, a walled estate on the city's northeastern outskirts where the deposed royal family has been living as guests of the Egyptian government. The toll in the quake that hit southeastern Iran last Thursday rose to a reported 2,000 today. The official Iranian news agency, Pars, says as many as 5,000 may have been killed in the tremor that levelled villages in sparsely populated Kerman province. "Like you, I suffer from this terrible disaster which has hit our country and our people who have been subjected already to so much sorrow, sorrow that will eventually end, I am convinced," the Shah said. The telex, transmitted in French, said "from the bottom of my heart, I pray to God for the victims, and that he will grant us courage and fortune." The telex made no specific reference to the bitter feuding going on between rival factions of the revolution that forced his family to leave Iran in January of 1979. The young Shah's father, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, died here of cancer and complications last July after arriving in Egypt four months earlier. Prior to that, the Pahlavi family had wandered homeless to a half-dozen nations, including the United States looking for a refuge, only to be told by world leaders who have fanned over the Iranian royalty that they were no longer wanted. Only Egypt's President Anwar Sadat welcomed the Pahlavis, saying he would not forget the friendship the Shah had shown Egypt, promptly delivering desperately needed oil during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

France won't ignore aspirations of Arabs --Kuwaiti minister

KUWAIT, June 14 (A.P.) — France's new socialist President Francois Mitterrand has assured Kuwait his government "will not ignore the aspirations of the Arab people's" a Kuwaiti minister said here today. Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said Mr. Mitterrand's assurance was conveyed to Kuwait's ruler, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, by a special French presidential envoy who visited Kuwait last week. Mr. Hussein said Mr. Mitterrand assured the ruler of Kuwait that "relations between France and the Arab World will continue to be based on justice and right, and that France will continue to respect and fulfill all its obligations and the commitments it has undertaken." Political observers saw Mr. Mitterrand's assurance as a counter to Arab fears he was likely to adopt a more pro-Israeli policy than his predecessor, President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. Such fears gained widespread circulation in the Arab World after Mr. Mitterrand accepted an invitation to visit Israel, extended to him immediately after his election by Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in a message of congratulations.

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ECONOMY

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

Reagan: Reductions in federal rules saved businesses \$24b so far

WASHINGTON, June 14 (R) — President Reagan said yesterday his programme to reduce federal regulations had saved businesses nearly \$24 billion since he took office, and more cuts would be made.

A report issued by the White House said the changes would particularly help the car industry.

"Excessive and inefficient federal regulations place an undue burden on our society," Mr. Reagan said in a statement. "Since taking office, I have made regulatory relief a top priority. It is one of the cornerstones of my economic recovery programme."

The White House report said changes or postponement in about 180 regulations would mean \$15 billion to \$18 billion in immediate savings and \$6 billion in annual savings for business and their customers.

Car makers have saved about \$1.4 billion as a result of the postponement of tougher auto pollution standards and a requirement that cars have air bags or automatic seat belts.

Mr. Reagan ended federal price controls on domestic crude oil in February. Petrol prices rose but are now falling, an indication according to the White House that free market forces are starting to work.

Pakistan forms tanker company

KARACHI, June 14 (R) — Pakistan formed a national tanker company yesterday to handle the transport of crude oil and petroleum products, the company announced.

The new company, formed by the state-run national shipping corporation and state petroleum refinery and petrochemical corporation, will start operations by chartering tankers to handle the

country's oil imports.

It would later acquire its own tankers, the announcement said.

Drivers to get less petrol in Poland

WARSAW, June 14 (R) — Poland will restrict petrol supplies to private motorists from Monday a director of Warsaw's filling station network said yesterday.

Drivers will be allowed to buy only on alternate days according to whether their licence number is odd or even.

Petrol hoarding started last Monday following rumours of rationing and an announcement that the country will have to rely this year on some 13.5 million tonnes of oil imported from the Soviet Union.

No official announcement was made about rationing. Appeals against hoarding on Polish television have had little effect.

A litre of premium grade oil costs 21 zlotys (about 66 cents).

Abu Dhabi Fund doubles loans, grants

DUBAI, June 14 (R) — The Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development more than doubled its loans and grants to 1.1 billion UAE dirhams (\$300 million) last year, the fund's annual report said.

The 1979 contributions totalled 506 million dirhams (\$138 million).

Projects assisted by the fund last year ranged from a fishery scheme in the Cape Verde islands, which received four million dirhams (\$1 million) to a petrochemical plant Turkey, which was allocated 100 million dirhams (\$27 million).

Abu Dhabi is the largest oil producing state in the seven-state United Arab Emirates (UAE), whose income from oil exports last year amounted to \$20 billion.

Air fares will remain sky high

BRUSSELS, June 14 (A.P.) — Tourists hoping for lower air fares within Europe this summer are going to be disappointed.

The cost of flying from city to city will remain sky high despite new court suits by low fare advocates and gaudy advertisements of travel "deals" by major airlines.

"Airline fares within Europe are higher pre-mile than ever and they're going to get higher," says Jean Aerts, a director of one of Belgium's largest travel agencies.

Here's an illustration: Sabena and Alitalia airlines, the only carriers permitted to fly regularly scheduled flights from Brussels to Rome, are offering a rock-bottom fare of \$270 this spring on a round-trip ticket.

The fare, which carries a severe restriction against refund and must be paid at the time of reservation, is about 5 per cent higher than the lowest fare offered last year on July 1. It will go up an additional five per cent. An "A-PEX" ticket from Brussels to New York, four times as far, costs about \$500 on Sabena, due mostly to competition for tourist dollars on the lucrative routes across the Atlantic Ocean.

According to a recent survey of air fares, the cost per mile of flying from Madrid to Stockholm is 30

cents, from London to Amsterdam 63 cents, and from Frankfurt to Rome 47 cents. These rates are about three times higher than the cost-per-mile of flights of comparable distances in the United States.

Sir Freddie Laker, whose Laker Airways cut the cost of flying from New York to London in 1977, often tells a story about "a small boy living in Berlin who asks where New York is."

"I don't really know the answer," Laker quips, "but according to the air fare to get there, it's somewhere between Frankfurt and Hamburg."

Laker has had no success breaking into the intra-European market because his airline can't get route licences, which are tightly held to protect national airlines like Sabena of Belgium, Alitalia of Italy, KLM of the Netherlands and Air France of France.

Laker and Lord Bethell, a British member of the European Economic Community Parliament, are trying to bust the monopoly by bringing court suits.

Laker in Britain — and Bethell before the European court of Justice in Luxembourg.

Lord Bethell argues that the 10-nation EEC is not enforcing its

own anti-trust legislation to stop national airlines and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) from fixing the price of tickets and allocating routes.

Breaking monopolies, Bethell and Laker argue, will open up lucrative routes to more competition and lower prices. The EEC Executive Commission has already ruled that the treaty establishing the trading bloc in 1958 does not exempt airlines from anti-trust rules. But its opinion is not binding on member governments.

And even if the Bethell-Laker court suits are successful, it would be years before they take effect.

IATA Director General Hans-Harold Hahn blames the European fares on increased surcharges, landing charges and rising fuel bills.

"Compare the cost differential which explain much of the fare differential: fuel twice the price in the U.S., landing fees and charges up to seven times higher than in the U.S., higher labour social costs."

Today... in Cinema Al Hussein Superman II



Prague goes it alone in auto project

By Colin McIntyre

PRAGUE — Reports that Czechoslovakia is planning to build a new family car aimed at boosting its tiny share of the Western market appear to spell the end of a scheme for joint automobile production with East Germany and Hungary.

Western diplomats in Prague confirmed reports that Czechoslovakia had been talking to leading Western car manufacturers for the possible purchase of licences to produce a front-wheel drive car.

According to some Western news reports, the Czechoslovak state-owned Skoda works had indicated at one stage it was prepared to pay up to \$60 million for the licence for Volkswagen's best-selling Golf, also known outside Germany as the Rabbit.

Czechoslovak officials in the automobile industry said there were plans to develop a new car with exports in mind but declined to give any details, saying no final decision had been taken.

But according to Western sources, foreign companies, worried at the possibility of competition

from Czechoslovak-made cars being dumped at below-cost prices on Western markets, had offered joint venture deals sharing both manufacturing costs and sales revenue instead of straight licence sales.

The Czechoslovak side had shown little enthusiasm for this arrangement, the sources said, and the likeliest prospect was that Prague would try to develop its own technology with minimum outside assistance.

Asked how long it would take to develop a new car from scratch, a Czechoslovak official said: "If everything goes without a hitch, between three and five years."

The new car, however it turns out, is likely to be a major departure from the rear-engine, air-cooled car that Skoda has produced without substantial changes

for nearly 20 years.

Czechoslovakia builds another car, a luxury limousine called the Tatra, but this is a limited production number for use by senior officials in Czechoslovakia and in other Soviet bloc countries, invariably painted black.

The Tatra, made as a sideline at a factory that produces heavy trucks, is estimated by Western experts to cost around \$35,000 a unit to produce.

Production of the new Skoda is targeted for 221,000 cars a year, compared with the current output of 180,000. This will mean a major expansion at the 80-year-old factory at Mlada Boleslav, near Prague.

The reason for Skoda's eagerness to come out with a new generation model seems clear. As the leading car producer in the Eastern bloc and the only one with any real sales in the West, it has seen its sales and popularity slide over the years as other East European countries have turned to manufacturing more up-to-date Western cars under licence.

Skoda's apparent decision to go for a brand new home-grown model looks like the final nail in

the coffin of the so-called "Comecon car", a project that has been on and off since the late 1960s.

At a Czechoslovak central committee meeting in late 1972, Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal said the government had decided that Czechoslovakia, together with East Germany and Hungary, would share in "the integrated production of a uniform type of car."

According to East German sources, the original plan was for Czechoslovakia to produce engines of between 1,100 cc and 1,500 cc capacity, the gear-boxes and other parts would be East German, and both countries would make the bodies. Hungary would provide the electric.

After this nothing more was heard of the scheme, and some Western newspapers speculated that it may have been torpedoed by the Soviet Union, seeing in its potential competition for its exports to the West of the Lada car, made under licence from Fiat.

In 1975 however, both sides started talking about the project again and in the autumn of 1978 East German and Czechoslovak officials at the Leipzig trade fair

in East Germany confirmed it was going ahead.

Prototypes were said to be running in Czechoslovakia, and factory production was to start in 1981.

Although nobody has officially declared the venture dead, reports to this effect have been circulating privately in Prague and East Berlin over the past few months.

Czechoslovak automobile industry officials confirmed that the project, on which there were originally great hopes for export earnings, had been at least shelved, mainly for lack of investment funds.

The fact that Skoda is apparently embarking on what is likely to be a costly programme of its own indicated that Czechoslovakia had intended to produce the joint car alongside its domestic output.

The East Germans, on the other hand, were apparently pinning their hopes on the Comecon car taking over most of their domestic market and relegating the production of its two cars, Wartburg and Trabant, to a minor role.

East Germany will now continue making the two cars, which

both have two-stroke engines, until at least 1985. The only modifications will be more economical carburetors and a steel body on the Trabant instead of the current plastic shell, to save on oil.

The East Germans are now faced with the problem of disposing of over 600,000 drive shafts a year, the output of a plant built with the help of the French car firm Citroen.

East German automobile industry sources say cost is the main reason for the Comecon car's demise but also cite other problems, such as disagreement over what sort of car should be produced and questions of division of labour pricing.

According to the sources, there were even long quarrels over whether the engine should be in the front or the back and for a time the two sides were actually trying to design a car which would take either.

Although financing and planning problems obviously had a major role in burying the joint project, some Western diplomats believe national pride, particularly on the Czechoslovak side, also played a part.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoon
6:10 Children's programme
6:20 Little house on the Prairie
7:10 Programme Preview
7:25 Local Programme
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:20 Wrestling
10:15 Bestseller
11:00 "The Last Convertible"
11:00 News in Arabic
11:10 Cont. of Bestseller

CHANNEL 6

6:00 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Benson
9:10 Quincy
10:00 News in English
10:15 Bestseller
11:00 "The Last Convertible"
11:00 News in Arabic

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7:00 Sign on
7:01 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
8:00 News Headlines
8:03 Morning Show
8:30 30 minute Theatre
11:00 Sign off
12:00 News Headlines
12:03 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 30 minute Theatre
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 Country Music
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Men from the Ministry
18:30 Sports Round-up

19:00 News Desk (News bulletin, Press review, News Reports)
19:30 Music
20:30 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:03 Evening Show
21:57 News Headlines
22:00 Sign off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

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GMT
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 The Captain's Doll 04:45 Notes from an Observer 04:50 Book Choice 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 05:30 Peoples' Choice 05:45 Borderlands 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Talking About Music 07:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Short Story 08:00 World News: 08:10 Reflections 08:15 Music from Scotland 08:30 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 Notes from an Observer 09:20 Goods Books 09:35 Interlude 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Mendelssohn and the British Scene 10:15 Borderlands 10:30 James Thurber 11:00 World News: News about Britain 11:15 One in Ten 11:30 Act One 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Brain of Britain 1981 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 13:30 Country Style 13:45 Border Country 14:15 Good Books 14:30 Rock Salad 15:00 Radio Newsreel 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 The Adventures of Harry Richmond 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: 17:10 Europa 17:25 New Ideas 17:35 Book Choice 17:40 Interlude 17:45 Sports Roundup 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsreel 18:30 The New Swingle Singers 19:00 Outlook: News Summary: Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Peoples' Choice 20:00 World News: 24 Hours: News Summary 20:30 Sports International 21:00 Network U.K. 21:15 Europa 21:30 Rock Salad 22:00 World News 22:10 The

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VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show: 06:30 News, Pop music, features, listeners' questions, 17:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English: news, feature "The Leaving Earth" 18:30 Country Music USA 19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analyses, 19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters, 20:00 Special English: news 20:15 Music USA (Jazz) 21:00 VOA World Report 22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media comments, analyses.

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS

7:00 Cairo (EA)
8:35 Doha
8:45 Cairo
8:55 Aqaba
9:30 Damascus
9:40 Jeddah
9:45 Kuwait
9:45 Muscat, Dubai
9:50 Bahrain
9:55 Beirut
10:00 Dhabran
10:05 Abu Dhabi
11:40 Cairo (EA)
11:35 Larnaca
14:25 Moscow (SU)
15:20 Belgrade (YU)
15:30 Kuwait (KI)
15:35 Jeddah, Medina (SV)
16:30 Cairo
17:00 Bangkok
17:15 New York, Amsterdam
18:00 London
19:00 Cairo (IAE)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
23:40 Cairo (EA)
23:55 Baghdad
01:00 Cairo

DEPARTURES:

03:30 Cairo
05:45 Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Damascus
07:40 Aqaba
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:00 Rome (IA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Rome
10:30 Larnaca
11:00 New York, Amsterdam
11:10 Athens, Madrid
11:30 Cairo
11:45 Geneva, Brussels
12:00 London
12:20 Frankfurt
12:20 Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:30 Paris
12:40 Cairo (EA)
15:25 Moscow (SU)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:35 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
16:35 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)
19:00 Dhabran
19:20 Dhabran
19:30 Jeddah
19:45 Baghdad
20:00 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Cairo (EA)
21:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
01:00 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman:
Faiz Ahmad Jalouka 24027
Issa Abu Haider 37123
Zargat:
Mabmoud Fourah 85132
Irbid:
Mousa Malkawi 2449
PHARMACIES:
Amman:
Al Salam 36730
Sameer 61841
Khamees 68411
Zargat:
Ghazal 44497
Irbid:
Sardana 1

TAXIS:

Al Khayyan 4564
Al Abram 6311
Al Nabha 6306
Bashar 71329
Zeid 64476

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24849
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Hava Arts Centre 65195
Al Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.M.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 64251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555/843666

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash 14th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 23316
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the

PRAYER TIMES

Fajr 2:36
Sunrise 4:28

LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

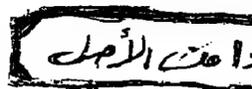
Saudi riyal 99/99.3
Lebanese pound 78.1/79.6
Syrian pound 51.6/52.6
Iraqi dinar 725/730.6
Kuwaiti dinar 1201.6/1206.6
Egyptian pound 393/400
Qatari riyal 92.2/93.8
UAE dirham 91.5/92.1
Omani rial 972.1/975
U.S. dollar 337/339
U.K. sterling 658.1/662.5

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Fire, fire, police 199
Fire headquarters 22090
Cablegram or telegram 18
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East trunk calls 10
Overseas radio and satellite calls 17
Telephone maintenance and repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	80	50	Grape leaves	300	200
Eggplant	130	80	Bananas	260	200
Potatoes (imported)	120	70	Apples (African, Japanese)	410	350
Marrow (small)	100	70	Apples (American, Chilean, Red)	470	350
Marrow (large)	60	40	Apples (American, Chilean, Green)	430	330
Cucumber (small)	250	200	Apples (Double Red)	270	200
Cucumber (large)	120	80	Apples (Starburst)	220	160
Fava beans	130	70	Melons	130	70
Peas	300	250	Water Melons	150	90
Okra (Green)	300	180	Plums (Red)	280	230
Okra (Red)	180	120	Plums (Yellow)	280	200
Muloukhiyah	80	50	Apricots	220	180
Hot Green Pepper	440	300	Cherries	350	300
Cabbage	80	50	Lemons	350	300
Onions (dry)	90	70	Pears	280	200
Garlic	180	120	Oranges (Valencia, Waxed)	190	130
Carrots	90	70	Oranges (Waxed)	140	120
Potatoes (local)	140	100	Grapes	140	100



Local chess tournament ends in a draw

AMMAN, June 14 (Petra) — Jordanian chess player Hafez Bakr defeated yesterday Prof. Machgielis Euwe, and Grand Master Jan Jonner beat Jordanian Sameer Shomali, in the chess matches between the Jordanian Royal Chess team and the visiting Dutch team concluding in a draw. The chess tournament, launched under the patronage of His Highness Prince Mohammad last Wednesday, included group matches as well as lectures given by the Dutch team on the development of chess. The tournament was co-organised by the Royal Chess Club and Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines.

Chinese Yuehua wins the World Masters

HONG KONG, June 14 (A.P.) — World Champion Guo Yuehua of China swept by Hungary's Istvan Yonyer today to win the World Masters table tennis tournament.

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Advertisement for Hawaiian Bar B-Que featuring a portrait of a woman and text: 'A Hawaiian style presentation Hawaiian Bar B-Que at the Arava terrace Every Monday 8:30pm starting June 15th Live band and dancing We're Incomparable'

LOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN... the awe in which Tommy was held by any player who had a trump stack. The defenders started off with three rounds of hearts, Tommy winning the last with the queen while discarding a diamond from the table. He cashed the king of spades. Lesser mortals might have been devastated by the bad break—Tommy just smiled and went to work. He cashed the ace of clubs, crossed back to the closed hand with the jack of diamonds and cashed the king of clubs. Then came a diamond to the ace, reducing the hand to this position: ... Declarer ruffed a diamond with the five of trumps and led a club. To stop dummy from scoring a ruff with the eight of trumps, West was forced to ruff with the nine. The last diamond was discarded from the board, and West was left in an unpleasant position. Whichever trump he returned, declarer was bound to score the last three tricks, Tommy had triumphed again!

Belgian Jacky Ickx wins death-marred Le Mans

LE MANS, June 14 (A.P.) — Belgian Jacky Ickx in a Porsche 936 Speedster scored a record fifth victory in a Le Mans 24 hour auto classic marred by the deaths of a driver and a track marshal. Ickx, sharing the car with Briton Derex Bell, another former winner, held a lead of 13 laps of the 12.9 km track over the second-placed Rondeau driven by the French crew of Jacky Haran, Jean-Louis Schlesser and Philippe Sireiff, after 19 hours racing.

Another Rondeau driven by Britain's Gordon Spice with Francois Migault of France was third, two laps further back. Early today it was being overhauled by the second works Porsche 936 piloted by the very experienced team of West German Jochen Mass, Australian Vern Schuppan and American former winner Hurley Haywood. But the car pitted around noon to change the injection pump and dropped back down the standings. It appeared likely to be about sixth if it finished. In hot, dry conditions, the race had taken an unusually heavy toll of the 55 starters, with only 25 still running at 11 a.m. today and only 20 of them effectively still in the event.

Others to fall out were the 1979 winners, brothers Don and Bill Whittington in a Porsche 935-K3 Coupe, and their brother Dale in the Porsche 908 in which Ickx placed second last year. Though the Belgian was running strongly, it was a final hour problem that cost him the race last year and he was making no comment.

At midnight, after nine hours racing, the two works Porsche 936 Speedsters were back in the lead, Ickx and Bell having covered 1,785 kms at an average speed of 199.518 kph.

The second works car driven by German Jochen Mass, Australian Vern Schuppan and American Hurley Haywood was four laps of the 13 km track behind the leader.

Only two of the five Rondeaus were still in the competition, being third and fourth, 6 and 8 laps behind, driven by Briton Gordon Spice and Francois Migault of France, and the French crew of Jacky Haran-Jean-Louis Schlesser-Philippe Sireiff.

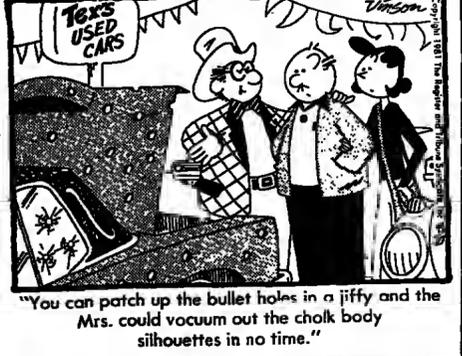
Fifth was the surprisingly fast Ferrari 512 BB of Frenchman Alain Cudini and Philippe Gurdjian. The three Whittington brothers from Florida were all out of the race, Don and Bill with Ted field in a Porsche 935 and Dale with Reinhold Joest in the old Porsche 908 Speedster.

EQUIPMENT FOR SALE

DIRAN & BITAR OFFICE intends to sell the following equipment: 1. Batch plant 750 Teka capacity 15 cbm/hour 2. Cement silo capacity 60 tons.

Those who are interested please contact the above mentioned office located on the Second Circle or call: Tel. 41843 Amman, during office hours.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Jumble word game section with a cartoon of a cashier and scrambled words: LYDOM, REESA, DANNEC, MUHLIE. Includes instructions: 'Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.' and 'Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.'

A bloody 4-round victory for Hagler

BOSTON, June 14 (R) — Middleweight boxing champion Marvin Hagler retained his world championship last night when former title holder Vito Antuofermo, blood streaming down his face and trunks, failed to answer the fifth-round bell.

It was Hagler's second title defence since gaining the championship from Britain's Alan Minter last September and a rematch of his 15-round draw with Antuofermo two years ago.

Thirty seconds into the fight both fighters bumped heads and Antuofermo suffered a deep gash high on his left forehead. As cut man Freddie Brown worked quickly to close the gash, the Italian-American's manager, Tony Carione, argued with referee Dave Pearl, claiming his fighter had been butted.

Pearl waved the two fighters back into action in the second round after delaying the start for more than a minute as Antuofermo's trainer, manager and cut man all protested in the ring with the referee.

In the third round, Hagler dropped the aggressive Antuofermo with a powerful straight left. The challenger scrambled to his feet

and continued to pressure Hagler into the ropes. In the fourth round, Hagler produced a hounding left hook that proved decisive by opening a wide gash high on Antuofermo's right cheekbone. With blood streaming from both forehead and right cheek, the courageous Antuofermo launched scorching and wild blows.

Hagler, warned by the referee for a butt pickup in the fourth, remained poised and confident as he picked away at Antuofermo's cuts and both fighters were splattered with blood at the end of the round.

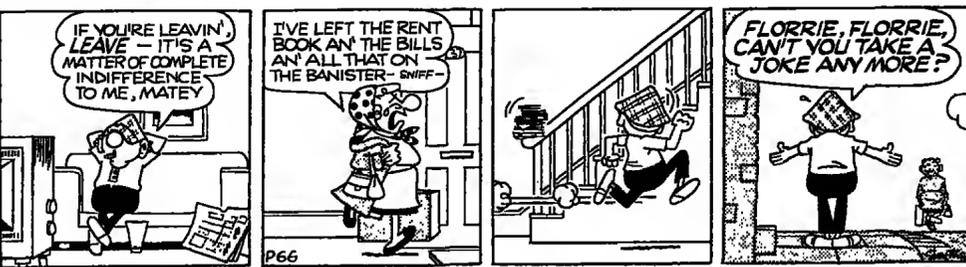
Between rounds cut man Brown climbed through the ropes and again postured vehemently with referee Pearl.

The Italian-American, blood streaming down his face and trunks, failed to answer the bell for the start of the fifth round. After his trainer waved Hagler and referee Dave Pearl away and called "we've had enough", Antuofermo's father stormed into the ring and rushed the referee.

Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. DeWitt

Crossword puzzle grid with clues: ACROSS 1 Barbara or Hoople, 6 Joyce's land, 10 Dillon, to friends, 14 River into the Orinoco, 15 Kind of cloth, 18 Exchange premium, 17 Showed old movies, 18 Legal, 20 Standards, 22 Speeches for other speakers, for short, 23 Motherless calf, 24 Trial, 25 Steeples, 27 Ole, for one, 28 Facial spasm, 29 Father, 31 Settle accounts, 35 The sego's state, 37 Zoo sounds, 38 Take out, 40 Cotton, 42 Propellant, 44 Govt. agcy., 45 Minor ills, 47 MacDonald, (or)na, 48 Frameworks, 51 Zenana, 52 Jazzman, 53 Dashed, 56 Legal, 58 Part of TNT, 59 Dingle, 60 City in Nicaragua, 61 Anoint, old style, 62 Lifted, 63 Gest, 64 Hebrew feast, DOWN 1 Connolly, 2 Mime, 3 Legal, 4 Webster, for one, 5 Welshes, 6 The cow, 7 Jet, 8 Inlet, 9 Total, 10 Was important market, 11 Greek region, 12 Alps, 13 Trifles, 18 Less than, 21 Stair part, 24 Chicago's airport, 25 Last of a cigar, 26 Century plant fiber, 27 Ending for auto and dene, 30 Kennedy and Bampton, 32 Legal, 33 Helmsman's direction, 34 Kind of book, 36 Flat out, 38 Less hazardous, 41 Fastener, 43 Boat basins, 46 Robin, for one, 48 Of frogs, 49 Kind of ily, 50 Emcee, Steve, 51 Exhaust, 52 Franksters, 53 — gin, 54 Gardner, 55 Man of accomplishment, 57 Sweet producer

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1981

Horoscope section titled 'YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute'. Includes text: 'GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to employ modern methods that can help you gain rapid advancement in your line of endeavor. Contact talented persons and gain the benefit of their advice. ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Look into new avenues so that you can attain your cherished wishes. Contact advice from clever associates and use it wisely. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Find a better way of improving your talents so that you have more success in the future. Strive for happiness. GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You are inspired on how to gain your long-sought aims and you should carry through with new ideas. Be poised. MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You now have new and more efficient ways to handle your obligations. Try to spend more time with loved one. LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Know what your true position is with associates and strive to have better rapport with them. You can benefit in a business deal. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Use modern methods in handling your duties and you accomplish a great deal. Take treatments to improve your vitality. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make sure to show increased affection and loyalty to loved one. Take time to engage in amusements with congenials. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Showing devotion to close ties is important today, especially if they are feeling depressed. Overlook one who is jealous of you. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Studying your routines carefully will help you handle them more efficiently. Obtain the data you need. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Find the right outlets through which you can add to your present abundance. Use extreme care in motion today. AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take the right steps that can make your life richer and more worthwhile. Sidestep one who could bring trouble. PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make plans that will that will help you gain what you want most in life. Take no risks where your credit is concerned. IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be instrumental in helping to solve problems of family members, so direct the education along lines of being helpful to others. Be sure to give ethical and religious training early in life. Don't neglect sports. "The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

WORLD

Peking echoes call for friendship, Haig's visit gets off with promises

PEKING, June 14 (A.P.) — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig met with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today at the start of a four-day visit aimed at establishing good working relations between the Reagan administration and the People's Republic of China.

The visit got off with a promising beginning as Mr. Haig told Mr. Huang he had "a lot of old friends" in China. Mr. Haig responded that "on our side of the table there are many friends of China."

Mr. Huang said the timing of the U.S. secretary's visit is important because of the difficult international situation.

"You have come at a time when the international situation is tense and turbulent," Mr. Huang said. "Your visit at this time is of major significance and is very useful."

U.S. officials have been apprehensive that recent criticism by the Chinese government of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan could strain the talks. However, there was no hint of any dissatisfaction with the United States in the Chinese foreign minister's opening remarks.

He said he hoped Mr. Haig's visit "will be fruitful."

The talks concluded after 1 1/2 hours. A senior U.S. official later told reporters, in answer to a question, that the sensitive issue of U.S. arms sales to Taiwan was not discussed.

He said there was "a great deal of unanimity" on the source of

problems in the world today, especially "Soviet hegemonism."

Today's first round of talks focused on global problems. The second round with Mr. Huang tomorrow will focus on bilateral issues, including Taiwan.

Mr. Haig, who had been in China to help prepare for the 1972 visit of former President Richard



Alexander Haig

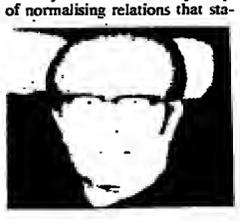
Nixon, told Mr. Huang his visit marks "a return for me to a place where I have great affection and respect."

Reporters were allowed to hear the opening remarks before they were ushered from the room and private talks began. The Chinese government planned a banquet in

Mr. Haig's honour tonight at the Great Hall of the People, an enormous building used for official meetings and functions.

While in Peking, Mr. Haig also plans to meet with Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping and other leaders. The American Secretary of State's visit represents the first high-level contact between the Reagan administration and Chinese communist leaders.

U.S. officials have stressed that the visit clearly demonstrates President Ronald Reagan's intentions to carry forward with the process of normalising relations that sta-



Huang Hua

rted with the Nixon administration.

A senior official told reporters in Hong Kong yesterday that the trip was intended to "restore a momentum following the change in administration" to U.S.-Chinese relations.

Mr. Haig's visit occurs almost

10 years to the day from the secret visit by Henry Kissinger to Peking. That trip set in motion a series of high-level contacts leading to the establishment of formal diplomatic relations in 1979.

Chinese officials had been concerned by Mr. Reagan's statements during the presidential campaign indicating he favoured some kind of official relationship with Taiwan. Mr. Reagan has been quiet on the subject since taking office, leading U.S. officials who support normalisation to conclude that the idea has been shelved.

However, the administration has restated the U.S. commitment under the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 to sell weapons to Taiwan for defensive purposes, although the Chinese have voiced their displeasure over such arms sales.

Officials travelling with Mr. Haig believe Chinese leaders will raise questions on the U.S. arms policy during the talks here. They said Mr. Haig is prepared to tell them that the administration intends to manage its relations with Taiwan on the same unofficial basis as it has since 1979.

Also on the agenda are ways of strengthening what China and not United States call the Soviet threat to the region, including its involvement in Vietnam.

They also will discuss how the United States can help China strengthen its own defences.

2nd IRA man elected to Dail

DUBLIN, June 14 (R) — Irish Republican Army guerrillas have won a second seat in the Irish parliament, the Dail, in general elections which denied any party a clear majority.

Kieran Doherty, a hunger-striker jailed in British-ruled Northern Ireland for guerrilla offences, was elected by a border constituency in the republic. Another prisoner, 26-year-old Paddy Agnew, won a seat on Friday.

Both men are in the Maze prison near Belfast where Doherty's hunger-strike is part of a campaign for political status for IRA prisoners. Britain is unlikely to free either to take his seat.

Nine IRA prisoners stood and won a bigger share of the vote than expected as Prime Minister Charles Haughey's ruling Fianna Fail Party lost its majority.

It was the closest Irish election this century. In the previous parliament Fianna Fail had a clear overall majority.

Both the Fianna Fail Prime Minister Charles Haughey and the Fine Gael leader Garret Fitzgerald, said they were willing to form a government.

Negotiations have already begun to break the deadlock, political sources said. But the prime minister is unlikely to be known before the parliament convenes on June 30.

Pope appears again for Sunday blessing at St. Peter's Square

VATICAN CITY, June 14 (A.P.) — For the second time since an attempt on his life May 13, Pope John Paul II appeared at his window and spoke in a clear voice to a cheering crowd gathered in St. Peter's Square today for his blessing.

After a brief recorded address in Italian was broadcast through loudspeakers to a crowd of 40,000, the Pope leaned out of the third-floor window of his apartments overlooking the high square and made a brief extem-

poraneous address.

"I want to greet all Romans and pilgrims and give the apostolic blessing to everybody who listen to me through the radio and television," the Pope said in Italian.

The Pope, who remained five minutes at the window, then said he wanted to address a "special word" to a group of his fellow countrymen present in the square.

Then in Polish he said: "I am with you. I bless you."

After giving his blessing in Latin the Pope said in Italian: "arrivederci."

The Pope had to call off a visit to Switzerland scheduled for early this month after he was wounded in the assassination attempt.

Yesterday the Vatican Radio said, "Exactly a month from the attack, the general condition of the Pope continues to improve...and he is slowly returning to his normal life style."

The radio said that the pontiff "continues to receive maximum medical attention daily from his doctors" who "have noted his progress with satisfaction."

The pontiff is expected to return to the hospital in about two weeks for a second operation to reverse the intestinal bypass performed after he was shot in the abdomen. He was discharged from Rome's Gemelli Policlinico Hospital on June 3.

Police have arrested a 23-year-old convicted Turkish terrorist, Mehmet Ali Agca, on charges of shooting the Pope and two American women. No date has been set for the trial of Agca, being held in a maximum security prison east of Rome.

The weekend talks, aside from other matters, had been expected to take up the soft credit terms that Islamabad has requested.

The \$2.5 billion figure, which both sides now say is not final, reportedly includes roughly \$100 million annual economic aid and \$400 million for arms sales credits.

The Reagan administration dispatched the former New York senator to conduct the first detailed talks on Pakistan's defence needs, covering the cost and availability of warplanes, anti-tank weapons and communications equipment.

The U.S. government earlier informed Islamabad they would be able to purchase a version of the F-16 fighter-bomber with limited capability and the Cobra helicopter equipped with anti-tank missiles.

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Blank shots at Queen rattle Scotland Yard

LONDON, June 14 (A.P.) — Scotland Yard began preparing today a special report on the firing of six blank shots at Queen Elizabeth II, reportedly already under the tightest security since her 1953 coronation.

A 17-year-old youth was due to appear in court tomorrow, charged under a section of the 1842 Treason Act. He faces up to seven years imprisonment.

He was grabbed by police as thousands of stunned onlookers saw the shots fired within 15 metres of the Queen as she rode at the head of the Trooping of the Guard ceremony marking her official birthday.

But despite new fears provoked by the dramatic illustration of the monarch's vulnerability to an assassin's bullet, observers predicted the Queen will insist on continued public exposure.

"The Queen considers it her place and her duty to be among her people and to be seen," said Godfrey Talbot, 68, a veteran writer on royalty who for 20 years was the British Broadcasting Corporation's Buckingham Palace correspondent.

"The Queen knows she is in hazard," Mr. Talbot added in a radio interview. "But the last thing the Queen would want is to be surrounded by rings of steel or put into bullet-proof armoured cars on public occasions."

The biggest headache for security officials will be the July 29 wedding of Prince Charles, when the royal family is scheduled to ride in a procession of 11 open horse-drawn carriages 3 kilometres through the streets of the capital.

The bride, Lady Diana Spencer, will be in a glass coach. Scotland Yard and Buckingham Palace were traditionally tight-lipped today about extra security arrangements for the royal family.

But officials privately conceded that, short of altering the entire pattern of British ceremonial occasions and virtually hiding the 55-year-old monarch and her family in armoured cars and behind rings of guards, there was no way of guaranteeing their safety.

"Security is under constant review and yesterday's incident will be taken into serious account," a Scotland Yard spokesman told the Associated Press.

A Buckingham Palace spokesman refused to give the Queen's personal reaction, adding: "Security is under review always and what happened yesterday will be taken into account."

Two legislators and Jim Jardine, head of the Police Union, the police federation, renewed demands that Britain's already draconian gun control laws be tightened to include banning of imitation guns.

Under British regulations, no-one is allowed to own a firearm without a licence issued by the police or the home secretary, and official records state that only a few thousand civilians out of a population of 56 million have firearms licences.

The arrested youth, identified as Marcus Simon Sarjeant, unemployed since quitting the Royal Marines after three months' service, allegedly used an imitation pistol. Police said it was a realistic copy of a handgun that can be adapted to shoot bullets.

Sarjeant's home in the Kent village of Capel, where he lived with his parents and two older sisters, was under police guard today.

An American freelance photographer Earl Young who witnessed the shooting, said Sarjeant was wearing a button bearing the images of Prince Charles and Lady Diana. The buttons are popular souvenirs for the couple's July 29 wedding.

"I thought he must be a fan of theirs and wanted a front row seat," said Mr. Young. He said he saw Sarjeant in the area as early as 7:20 a.m.

"The area was almost deserted at the time," Mr. Young said. "I wondered what the hell he was doing there. He wasn't carrying a camera."

He said Sarjeant had "an expressionless face, with no sign of nerves. I didn't talk to him and he didn't talk to anyone else."

Mr. Young said he was taking close-up shots of the Queen when he heard a "pop, pop, pop sound — I thought someone had thrown a firecracker."

"The people grabbed this guy, and I heard someone shout: 'Fill the bastard!'"

S. African blacks mourn martyrs of 1976 Soweto unrest

JOHANNESBURG, June 14 (A.P.) — The black majority began a week of mourning today to commemorate the June 16 Soweto unrest amid complaints that, after five years, the white-minority government still had not responded to demands for equal education and continued its repressive tactics against student demonstrators.

The anniversary of the 1976 protests in the nearby black township of Soweto, which unleashed a nationwide upheaval and left about 700 blacks dead, followed two weeks of disturbances at mixed-race and Indian schools.

Four student leaders, including one white and two black university students, and a mixed-race 22-year-old, remained in police detention.

The current trouble started in western Johannesburg when mixed-race high school pupils demonstrated against the detention of their colleague, Aziz Jardine, who apparently had angered the government by calling for a boycott of the May 31 Republic Day festivities.

The celebrations — in honour of South Africa's 20th year as a republic — were scorned by the nation's 23 million black, Asian and mixed-race people who are not considered citizens. Under the official racial segregation policies, they are legally discriminated against.

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A little girl too young to be a Yarmouk graduate... attention from His Majesty King Hussein and Yarmouk Adnan Badran at Sunday's graduation ceremonies. (Bash Yusuf Al-Ahmed)

King at Yarmouk

(Continued from page 1)

press and information, and computers had been established last year and several departments had been added to the engineering school.

He said a department for pharmacy and medical was also established.

Dr. Badran also said that the university is participating in the development of local communities by organising training and vocational courses in the various specialisations needed in Irbid Governorate.

At the end of the ceremony, King Hussein bestowed the university medal on the chairman and members of the Yarmouk University Royal Commission in appreciation of their efforts in founding the university. The recipients were Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the chairman of

the committee, and by Al Hindawi, Dr. Isahq Mr. Ali Al Subeimeh, Butros, Dr. Adnan F. Mohammad Said Al-Jarrah, Mr. Mustafa Al-Hajj. The King then directed the 750 graduates to the excellent at

The ceremony was Prime Minister Badran of the Upper House of Baljath Talbouni, the Royal Court, Ahmad Chiel Chamberlain, the commander in chief of the armed forces, Lt. Gen. Ibn Shaker, the commander of the National Liberation Front, cabinet minister of the National Council and the National Commission, staff at the university, ranking civilian officials and members of the foreign diplomat

again that it holds the United States directly responsible for Israel's "continuing and mounting aggression."

"America is never to be treated as a fair referee. America is depending heavily upon Israel to subjugate the Arab World and, consequently, it has to be treated on the same footing as Israel," said the Damascus daily newspaper Tishrin.

The newspaper said the United States' intention to veto any sanctions against Israel in the United Nations Security Council "is one more additional proof regarding America as fully siding with Israel."

The United States has come under fire in the Arab World for supplying Israel with military jets, including the bombers the Israelis used in the Baghdad strike.

Khaled to visit Spain

Saudi King Khaled, meanwhile, after visiting Britain and France on a long-planned European tour, has extended his travel plans to include Spain.

Major European powers have already denounced the Israeli raid against Iraq, but the Saudi monarch appeared to be trying to turn such verbal condemnations into a more tangible show of support for the Arabs.

In other Middle East developments: —A week-long ceasefire in Lebanon generally held in the country's three major confrontation spots—Beirut, Zahle and the strategic Sannin central mountain range. These areas had been the major theatres for artillery and rocket duels between Syrian peacekeeping troops and the rightist Lebanese Falangist

milicias. —Mr. Pierre Gemu of the Falangist Party, interviewed with English-language today Morning that any relations with the

But Mr. Gemu demands that the Le of a Falangist dominant sign a statement re dealings with Israel signing of such a stat be an indictment of quoted as saying, "degrading, impossible Lebanon, a fanatic I consider it degra one should ask me tement that I am a Syria has demanded break their ties wil condition for a perma Lebanon.

—Kuwait made a fr to the Iranian ambas charging that three- violated Kuwait's ai terday and straited border post of Abd Iraqi frontier. Iran, in its ninth month of w denied that charge y

Leftist sweep in France -- but not for Communists

PARIS, June 14 (A.P.) — French voters gave the left a victory in the first round of today's legislative elections, a computer projections predicted the Socialist would win 290 to control the new National Assembly without the Communist

Computer estimations based on the early vote count put more than 55 per cent of the popular vote and showed winning about 42 per cent. But within the left's victory was for the Communists, who stood to lose about half of their 8 the National Assembly.

Several computer estimates indicated that after the second of voting the Socialist Party of President Francois Mitterrand have an absolute majority in the 491-seat assembly.

If true, it would mean Mr. Mitterrand could govern with Communist support for his ambitious Socialist programme and would not have to satisfy the Communists' demand ministerial posts. The possibility of Communist participation French government was a major issue raised by rightist didates in their attacks on Mr. Mitterrand.

"It is a remarkable result for the left and particularly Socialist Party," said Socialist leader Lionel Jospin. "I think great movement that manifested itself May 10, in the pre election, was amplified in this first round of the legislative election

Buckley concludes talks in Islamabad: no official word on agreements so far

ISLAMABAD, June 14 (A.P.) — U.S. Under-Secretary of State James Buckley concluded two days of talks today with Pakistan Foreign Minister Agha Shahi on what was earlier described as a proposed five-year, \$2.5 billion package of economic aid and military sales credits.

A foreign ministry spokesman said Mr. Buckley and Mr. Shahi met for two hours this afternoon following specialised discussions in the morning between American and Pakistani officials. A U.S. embassy official said the talks were held in a "congenial" atmosphere.

However, both sides declined comment on the outcome of the weekend talks, although a joint statement had been expected at their conclusion.

An American official said the statement was postponed because formal discussions would continue during Mr. Buckley's tonight's appointment with President Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq. But a Pakistani spokesman said the eng-

agement was merely a "courtesy call."

The U.S. side said before Mr. Buckley's arrival that the talks could herald a "rapprochement" with Pakistan after ties nose-dived in 1979 with cutoff of aid and the burning of the American embassy here.

But while the proposed aid-military sales credits package could change the scope of bilateral relations, Gen. Zia's regime has approached the discussions cautiously and curtailed publicity in the state-controlled media.

Pakistani officials in the information ministry were told to give the affair a "low key" coverage. "The government apparently doesn't want to look as if it was running down the Americans," one press department official said.

Yesterday, Mr. Shahi said the first day of talks were devoted to hammering out "general principles" which would govern the new bilateral relationship. Unlike the 1950s, when Pakistan considered itself a staunch American ally, Gen. Zia's regime will not

permit U.S. bases here and intends to maintain its current non-aligned status.

However, a source close to the U.S. delegation indicated that discussions got more specific than the Pakistani foreign minister suggested.

The Reagan administration dispatched the former New York senator to conduct the first detailed talks on Pakistan's defence needs, covering the cost and availability of warplanes, anti-tank weapons and communications equipment.

The U.S. government earlier informed Islamabad they would be able to purchase a version of the F-16 fighter-bomber with limited capability and the Cobra helicopter equipped with anti-tank missiles.

The weekend talks, aside from other matters, had been expected to take up the soft credit terms that Islamabad has requested.

The \$2.5 billion figure, which both sides now say is not final, reportedly includes roughly \$100 million annual economic aid and \$400 million for arms sales credits.

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Soviet war memorial in Poland desecrated: Walesa condemns, says it isn't Solidarity

WARSAW, June 14 (A.P.) — "Unknown persons" splashed white paint on a Soviet war memorial in Lublin, eastern Poland, and Solidarity union leader Lech Walesa immediately condemned the incident as a provocation, Warsaw Television said last night.

Warsaw media said the incident occurred between 10:30 and 11 a.m. while local Solidarity leaders met. They held an immediate news conference to condemn the desecration and sent union members to clean the paint off the monument.

The incident followed the recent dispatch of a Soviet letter critical of the distribution of "anti-Sovietism" and "anti-Soviet" leaflets and posters. In a speech to parliament Friday Premier Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski lashed out at

such incidents, calling their perpetrators "madmen."

It marked the third or fourth such incident in recent weeks. Others occurred in Przemysl, extreme southeast Poland, and in Rybnik, southwestern Poland near Katowice.

"I suppose that in connection with my stay, a provocation occurred here in Lublin," Mr. Walesa said in the televised news conference. "Somebody wants to say that we continue to pour paint on monuments, destroy souvenirs of the Soviet army, that we are biased against the Soviet Union."

"I want to say that the colleagues from this area have decided that Solidarity will go there and clean the monument," he said. "If they don't, I shall personally wash it clean. At the same

time we are asking the authorities to find out who does this, because surely Solidarity is not doing it."

The Soviet news agency TASS on Friday said that anti-Soviet leaflets and publications still circulated here despite vows of party leader Stanislaw Kania to halt them.

Meanwhile, the local Communist Party leader in Krakow yesterday praised Mr. Kania for defending the line of dialogue in solving Poland's problems.

"We are a party organisation that by word and also by practice has strengthened the front of prudence and responsibility, the line of understanding, the line which from the days of August has been firm, professed and defended by comrade Stanislaw Kania," Krystyn Dabrowsa said in remarks reported by Warsaw Radio.

Ripper to appeal

BRADFORD, June 14 (A.P.) — Admitted Yorkshire Ripper Peter Sutcliffe would appeal his conviction last month for the notorious slayings of 13 women in northern England, according to one of his lawyers said.

Attorney Jerry Magill said he had filed papers with the court of appeal seeking review of the conviction for murder and attempted murder and the life sentence Sutcliffe received. He declined to disclose the grounds of the appeal.

A jury in London's Old Bailey criminal court convicted Sutcliffe on May 22 of 13 counts of murder and seven counts of attempted murder in the Ripper case.

The judge, Sir Leslie Boreham, sentenced Sutcliffe to life imprisonment and recommended he serve at least 30 years in jail before being considered for parole.

Sutcliffe, a 34-year-old truck driver, pleaded guilty to a lesser charge of manslaughter on grounds of diminished mental responsibility. During the 14-day trial, he admitted he was responsible for the five-year string of murders but claimed he was driven by a "divine mission" to kill prostitutes.

